Business Motices.

ing up Broadway, the other day, a catastrophe which for a while threatened terrible consequences. A young continuous, crossis the street, had his hat knocked off. It rolled on the parametriand an outside horse, passing, "put has foot in it," etterly distributed in the strength in shape. Knock elegant Store on the contart of Poiloned, and Broadway, was at hand, however, and the young man was appplied with the latest Fall style, with which he appeared deligated. AWPUL ACCIDENT. -We witnessed, while walk

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Is the only Safe in market which

COMMENS BURGLAR PROOF QUALIFIES

WITH PERFOT SECURITY AGAINST PIRE.

Examine the SERET-IRON BAFES which were unexpectedly tested at the berning of the Crystal Pales, the wood-work is tested at the berning of the Crystal Pales, the wood-work is tested at the berning of the Crystal Pales, the wood-work is tested at the berning of which is either wholly or partially destroyed. It will hardly be preferreded at this day that any Sheet-Iron Safe is burder grow.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES AT FAIREANES & Co.'s.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

Warranied free from Dampaess.

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Corner of Departs, New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-The following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper (The Mirror and Keystone, Oct. 20.) is published for the benefit of any who may wish to assure the same advantages. Read it; remember it:

"Hot man deserves all praise for the typographical part. The work is admirably "got up," and does him great credit as a reactical PRINTER."

Friends, you can all say the same of your work, if you patrosize the same Houses, corner of Gentre and White-ste.

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Posters, any thing, every thing.

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A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTT DOLLARS.

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(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
Tight Stirch Sewing Machine,
For all magnificationing purposes and family use, preferable to any
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WHY ?- There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL's, but it is sufficient to know the Ladies, Children and Gentlemen can obtain at his establishment. No. 518 Broadway, the best quality of GATRES, BOOTS, SHOOTS, South and Cantrell of GATRES, BOOTS, SHOOTS, SHOOTS,

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THOMAS FAVE & CO.,
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Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest
and most complete assortment of every style of
PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS
Ever offered in this market.

Buitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country
trade. Landiords decorating their houses, and merchants pur
chasing for the country trade, are invited to examine their
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TREES AND The now delivering a service of their grounds at Figure 10, near New York, their grounds at Figure 10 their large 1000 at 10 their large 1000 at 100 ivering TREES and PRANTS from

and invite the attention of buyers to their large associations of britty and well-grown.
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered without charge on the wharf in New York.

NEW ERA IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.—ROGERS RAYBOND, corner of Falton and Names sta, having completed the largest stock of gentlemen's checking for the Falt ever offered by that long established firm, challenge the attention of the public to their prices, which are a marvel even in these chesp times.

French imported Boots, Shors and Gatters. Cork, deuble and single soles, just received from makers in Paris. Also, a sage assortment of our sage as our sage

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KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Lim Rheumatism, Broises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Pinsters stand univaled; a for chespness, ease and durability they for aurroas all Depot, Sold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 562 Hudson-st., N. CULBERT, BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 389 Canal-

at, would respectfully announce, that having engaged some of the very best workmen to be found, they are now ready to re-pair fine Watches, Clocks and Jewerkey, in the most com-plete namer, and at prices much lower than any other house in

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUY THE BEST!!!

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CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
BRAMMALL, HEDGE & Co.,
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GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, Por Lodies and Gentlemen, warranted accerate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

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HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. ted Bitters. They regulate the stomach and liver and or power of endurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surp. The mensy will be refunded if not as recommended. The a splendid bar tonic. Sold by all grocers, hotels and dru Barres & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, wholesain agen

Largest stock in the world. This celebrated establishment is at Re. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hark Dye, the best extant. Bacurator's Wice and Tourners have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES

DR. R. GOODALE, at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York may be consulted on all derangements arising from Caragan and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravate and formidable cases.

GOOD NEWS-GOOD NEWS-GOOD NEWS The Magnetic Salve crept, at first, like a smil. It now flies the the eagle, with healing on its wings to all parts of the globe For sale by Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 322 Canalist., and by drugslets

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This weather presses heavily upon the sources of vitality. The system should be sustained by the occasional needs and restorative, so pure as to precisite all danger of readon. Such a restorative in Citanius' Lownon Comman, Giv. So say our leading physicians. Sold by all druggists and gracers. Bept. No. 49 Breadway New-York.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

Houses, ships, hotels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, roaches, rate, mice, ants, and all other vermin, by the use of Mayra's Misacutous Varmin Destroyra. For sale at the Progristor's Depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Housenath, and by F. V. Russyton, Druggie, General Agent, No. 12 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?

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Who is amony dwith Auts!
Who is dispussed with losthsome Rosches.

Strauger, friend or fee, wheever you are, we pity you, and advice yes to read the following and take the hint:

I sheerfully recommend Parsons & Co.'s Vermin and Issue I observably recommend Parsons & Co.'s Vermin and Issue Teatreman and Issue Teatreman and Issue or used. My house has been entirely cleaned of them without the least heavened them.

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Sold by all Droggists. Depot: Barnes & Park, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, and the various diseases of the Threat and Longs, as well as the intumerable emploine and ulcers which attack the akin and flesh, yield invariably to this preparation. DAY & MARTIN'S LONDON BLACKING.-This

HERNIA CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE

Thurs.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physician in this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elso where. Also, Elastic Stocking, Shoulder Braces, Supporters &c., No. 2 Vessy st., Astor House.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be sufficiently for name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRISUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack GREELEY & Co.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship City of Baltimore will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Elsewhere we give an account of a foray upon

the Fortune-Tellers made yesterday by the Mayor's

Police. The appearance of the modern Miriams at the Mayor's Office created much excitement at the City Hall. The Administration and Senator Douglas are striking hands in token of unity, and will fight the Illinois fight shoulder to shoulder. Vice-President Breckenridge has written a letter advising the

Democracy to unite; one Lecompton candidate

for Congress has already withdrawn, and The

Union, though not yet blowing the Douglas horn,

has preserved an ominous silence for several days.

Ira Stout suffered the penalty of the law, for the morder of Mr. Littles, at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was not so immediate as it should have been, but he struggled for some eight or ten minutes.

FREEMEN OF NEW-YORK! the hour of trial is at hand! We entreat you to be found resolved and ready !

Thank God that the issue is made so plainly and broadly that you cannot, if you would, mistake it. Amasa J. Parker, who voted in Congress in 1838 to crush the Right of Petition on all subjects relating to Slavery-who has justified and championed all the wrongs and outrages by which the last Administration sought to dragoon the pioneers of Kansas into submission to the Slave Power-who expressly approved and commended the efforts of Buchanan to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State by the passage of the Lecompton bill-stands before you a prominent candidate for Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN, who is and has been directly opposed to and working against bim throughout the struggle, is his only real antagonist. There will be some votes for others, but these will be simply thrown away. The contest is between Mor-GAN and Parker. Which do you choose?

We rejoice that Parker has been traversing the State as a special pleader for himself and his party. We rejoice that he has thus thoroughly identified himself with the infamous policy of Pierce and Buchanan with regard to Kansas, so that no anti-Lecompton voter can support him without recreancy and self-condemnation. To vote for Parker is to vote for Buchauan. It is to approve distinctly the appointment to and retention in office of the leaders of the Border Ruffians, including those whose hands are red with innocent blood, in their repeated murderous forays on the Free-State settlers. It is to vote that all who supported Fremont for President were fools or fanatics, who waged wanton war upon the rights of the South, and whose success would have dissolved the Union. Amasa J. Parker insolently speaks of that glorious uprising for Free Soil, Free Kansas and Fremont, as if it were a drunken delirium, from which the victims were now awaking to sobriety and shame.

Let us answer him at the polls! On every side of us, all Christendom is becoming conscious and conscience-stricken on the subject of slaveholding. Great Britain, by a protracted effort and at a heavy cost, abolished it in her colonies twenty years ago. France followed in her track at the time of her last Republican revolution. Brazil has prohibited the Slave-Trade, and is visibly preparing to rid herself of Slavery, so that when our present Minister Meade sought to commend our alliance to her Emperor on the ground of the United States and Brazil being the two great slaveholding powers of the New World, the Emperor's response was an emphatic silencea silence honorable to him, shameful to our Government, thus constituted the sole American power that avows and glories in its championship of Human Bondage. Even Spain denies all complicity in the Slave-Trade which her officers are bribed to wink at. Holland is now intent on eradicating the last vestiges of slaveholding from Surinam. Russia is steadily, gloriously advancing toward the Freedom of her shackled millions. Only this boasted land of Preedom is now busy in the manufacture and diffusion of slave-whips and chains. We alone are facilitating and aiding the Extension of Slavery, while all other nations are restricting or suppressing it. On all God's green earth, there is just one spot where Labor was free forty years ago, but is now enslaved; and that spot is Texas, made Slave Territory by the immigration, the money, and the arms of our countrymen, backed by our Federal Government. How much longer shall we thus insult Heaven and proclaim the Declaration of Independence an auda-

ions lie ! Men of New-York ! the jackalls of the Slave Power among you insist that it is not Slavery for which they are contending but Popular Sovereignty. Is that true ? does the Dred Scott decision-prononneed by Democratic Judges, every one placed on the bench by Jackson and his lineal successors -allow the People of a Territory freely to accept or reject Slavery ! You know that it does notthat it clearly affirms the right of any slaveholder to carry Slavery into any Territory against the remon strances of every other inhabitant of said Territory. That decision was approved in advance by James Buchauan in his Inaugural. It has been fully indorsed and adopted by his party. It is to-day a portion of the accepted creed of National Demperacy. That decision precludes any resistance, on the part of those who acquiesce in it, to slaveholding in any Territory. To uphold this decision,

yet pretend to settle the Slavery question by Pop-

ular Sovereignty, is to seek to cover iniquity by juggling fraud. Under the Dred Scott decision, there can be no Popular Sovereignty in the Territories as regards Slavery; and he who pretends otherwise is a base deceiver.

But they say a Territory, though consigned to Slavery while it remains a Territory, may throw off the incubus when it becomes a State. So the debased and polluted child may become a pure and irtuous man or woman; but is juvenile pollution the right preparation for an after-life of virtue and honor? Is it just or fair to subject the child to such an ordeal? Is it a justification of the libertine that his victims may afterward become virtuous if they choose! Men of New-York! for what the People of Arizona or New-Mexico may do with regard to Slavery after they shall be admitted as a State, you, having no power over their action, cannot be held responsible; but for what shall there be done while they remain a Territory, a ward, a pupil, you are responsible. Your fathers nobly discharged their responsibility in the like instance; and the result is seen in Free Omo, Indiana, ILLINOIS, &c. We adjure you to walk in their steps and share their enduring fame.

But suppose you give way and allow Slavery to be diffused and established in your Territories, and suppose these Territories (as they never do) should nevertheless desire, when they shall apply for admission as States, to rid themselves of Slaveholding -how are they to act? Do you forget the decision of our own Court of Appeals in the Liquer case that private property cannot be confiscated to public use (or destruction) without compensation to its owners? Suppose Arizona to-morrow emerging from the condition of a Slave Territory and seeking to become a Free State-who shall pay for the property in slaves thus struck at ? Do you believe the Court which pronounced the Dred Scott decision would adjudge it forfeited? Oh Popular Sovereignty ! what frauds are committed in thy name!

Men of New-York ! moments are precious, du ties are pressing, and your judgment on the Great Issue will soon be inscribed on the books of the Recording Angel. Let PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA and Iowa inspire you to make it such as shall call a glow to the cheek of suffering, down-Heaven!

The troubles in our City Congress Districts still continue, but they are not irreparable. On the contrary, our intercourse with the prominent Republicans of each daily strengthens our assurance that they will nearly all be composed. Here are our brief notes of their latest phases:

IIId District, (down town.)-In this District, there are four candidates in the field-Ges. Hiram Walbridge and Daniel E. Sickles, Democrats: Andrew Bleakley, Republican; Amor J. Williamson, American. The Republicans avow themselves perfeetly willing to unite the anti-Lecompton strength on a single acceptable candidate. But, if this were done to-day, it would probably compel Mr. Buchanan to take his man Sickles off the course and so give Gen. Walbridge a clear track and a moral certainty of election. It seems best, therefore, to keep two anti-Lecompton candidates in the field for the present. We can concentrate our vote at the last hour, if that shall then seem advisable.

IVth District, (4th, 6th, 10th and 14th Wards.)-There is a scrub race here, as is best. Thomas J. Barr, John W. Farmer, and we believe Thomas Stephens, are the Democratic candidates, opposed by Edmund Griffin, American, and Owen W. Brennan, Republican. Our chance is prebably better here with two candidates than with but one, since Brennan has great personal strength in the Dis triet, while a union of the Opposition would probably drive one or two of the Democratic candidates out of the field. Things here are in excellent

shape to be let alone for the present. Ith District, (7th and 13th Wards and Williams burgh.)-The Republicans have presented Charles M. Briggs, the Americans Gilbert C. Dean, against Wm. B. Maclay, Lecompton. The Republicans | pieces and grind it to powder. assure us that they have already offered to agree on Zophar Mills. William D. Andrews, Charles the American conferces will name, but they are gruffly answered "Dean or nobody!" And they say it is not possible for them to carry Mr. Dean if they were to accept him. In view of these facts, we submit that the Republicans have been fair and liberal, and that, should the District be lost, the fault will not be theirs. We appeal to the Americans of the District to come forward

and unite in efforts to harmonize and carry it. Vith District .- Here all is harmonious and cheering. ROBERT H. MCCURDY is the union candidate against John Cochrane, Lecompton; and, if the fermer be not elected, we, with many others,

will be sorely disappointed. VIIth District, (9th, 16th and 20th Wards.)-Here we regret to say that the wrangle continues, and we think the fault is on the side of those who wield a majority of the Republican Convention. But as George Briggs is the choice of nearly all the Americans, was once agreed upon by the union conferces, and was only rejected afterward by a majority of one in the Republican Convention, we consider him to all intents and purposes the union candidate, and believe he will poll three-fourths of the Opposition vote. If the friends of Mr. Dow insist on polling the other fourth, he may reelect Elijah Ward, Lecompton. We trust, however, they will think better of it, and that the District will be saved.

VIIIth District, (up town.)-Here a Union nomination has been made of James Fairman, Republican, over Erastus Brooks, American, Mr. Fairman is a young mechanic, of whom we hear nothing but good, and believe him a worthy and exemplary citizen. We do not believe, however, that he can carry the District, and we think he should not have been nominated. There are many independent, earnest, intelligent citizens in the District who have determined to vote for HORACE F. CLARK, and we heartily sympathize with them. Thus far, no single Democratic opponent of the Lecompton iniquity, who has appealed to his constituents for a reelection, has been rejected, and, with our consent, none shall be. We believe HORACE F. CLARK can beat the Federal officeholder Anson Herrick, and that James Fairman cannot, and we urge a concentration of the entire anti-Lecompton vote on Mr. Clark. If that is not had, we believe Herrick would be elected, even though Clark should decline. But we do not rest on cold calculation. If we lived in that District, we should vote for Mr. Clark if we voted alone. But those who vote for him will have abundant company, and it will be such as any man might be proud of.

-Such are the present aspects of the Congressional canvass in our City. If they are not so good as we could wish, neither are they so bad as they have been and might be. If the meanness of should think he might mean one of a lugubrious

fire or six anti-Lecompton, anti-Buchanan Members from this City, and thus secure the next House to the Opposition.

Queen Victoria has just sent over to her newfound brother, Emperor Bonsparte, an old and, one would think, a rather ominous present. It is nothing more nor less than a hearse, as lugubriously elegant as black silk and velvet can make it. To be sure, it passes as the hearse of the late General Bonaparte, on which he was conveyed to his last field, under the supervision of Sir Hudson Lowe. But then as no more remains of that penultimate this office. Meantime, the office-holder had rushed car-that great man being one of the few that to The Journal of Commerce and procured its inserhave enjoyed the pleasure of being buried twicethan there did of Sir John Cutter's silk stockings or of Captain Cook's ship after their utter redinte- suppressing it, but reviewed and printed it at the grations had supplied a new theme to metaphysicians and logicians to puzzle their brains about, it may be looked upon as good as spick and span new, and ready for any fresh contingency that may turn up. Perhaps, it is not ill-timed as shadowing forth the changed feelings of the English people toward the hero of the Coup d' Etat, since the first fever of the Crimean Campaign, which, very likely, it better represents than a Coronation Coach would do. This hearse consisted originally only of the

under-carriage, on which the coach of the exiled Emperor rested, which was turned into an imperial funeral car by the simple process of taking the body of the coach off and putting the body of the Emperor on. An apparatus of rods was hastily contrived, which sustained the extemporized black curtains of silk or velvet, which were essential to satisfy the English ideas of a respectable funeral This mortuary carriage was brought to England by Sir Hudson Lowe when he returned from his government, and kept at Greenwich, we think it was, as one of the trophies-or, at least, of the curiosities-of the Bonapartean downfail. The Nephew of his Uncle having expressed a wish to have all the relies of the avuncular saint, by virtue of whose imputed glory alone he reigns and flourishes, this melancholy vehicle was looked up, and found to be in a shockingly bad condition. Time had done something to tarnish the luster of trodden Humanity and win the approving smile of its original blackness; but the pocket-knives of barbarian visitors had done more in the gratification of the passion for relies which marks the Angle-Soxon family on both sides the Atlantic. So her Majesty gave directions to have it furbished up and nesced over, (to use an expressive neologism), till it was as fine as Mr. Mould himself could desire.

> This is the latest of the propitiatory offerings which have been made by England to the ghost of her most dreaded enemy. It is not forty years since it seemed to be the first object of England and of Europe to blot out his name from men's minds forever. Thousands of miles of ocean were poured around him to keep him hidden from their sight. Ships of war drew a cordon of cannon around him on the sea, and regiments of soldiers a magic circle of bayonets about him on land. His every movement cas spied out and reported at headquarters. No letter could leave the island that had not been scanned by the jealous eyes of authority. And yet kings and kaisirs seemed to fear him almost as much as when the sun of Austerlitz culminated over his head. Even death did not disarm him of his terrors, as it does common men and vulgar monarchs. His name was tabooed In France and on the Continent as if there were a spell in it "to raise the wild devil withal" But it was of no use. The more the fire that burned in men's minds was repressed, the hotter it glowed, and the fiercer it burst forth in 1830 and in 1848, devouring up both the branches of the rotten old Bourbon trunk. It is true that the molten image which now predominates over France came out of that fiery furnace; but its power will not endure always; for though its brow be of brass, its feet are of clay, and the stone hewn out of the mountain without hands will yet dash it in

The first reparation which the indignant shade or the Corsican demanded of "perfidious Albion" must have been doubly grateful to him, as it involved the incidental humiliation of the younger family of the Bourbons. It was the release of his body from the imprisonment it was condemned to in the island of his exile, and its translation to the banks of the Seine in the France he had loved so well, convoyed by a Prince of the House of Orleans, detailed by Louis Phillippe to conduct the imperial ashes home to be deposited with all pomp and splendor under the dome of the Invalides. A year or two ago the next act of expiation was performed in the concession of Longwood to the present French Emperor, the house and grounds made forever memorable as the place of the exile and of the death of Napoleon. This is now the property of France, and it is the intention of Bonaparte to have it restored, as nearly as may be, to the condition in which it was during the first Emperor's lifetime. It had been converted into a stable at the last accounts we heard of it, and grain was stored and cattle stalled in the very rooms where his impatient spirit pined, and whence it at last took its flight. It was not a creditable thing to the British Government that it should permit a place so inevitably immortal to be thus abused; and we have no fault to find with the present ruler of France that he should wish to scue it from its degradation. But Sir Hudson Lowe's powdered hair would have stood on end to have been told twenty-five years ago that this would come to pass, to say nothing of Lord Eldon's wig.

Nor can any fault be found with this latest rendition to France of the last carriage used by her most famous son. But we must think that Queen Victoria or her adviser, whoever he was, made a mistake in revamping the tattered and mouldy vehicle, and making it as fine as undertakers and upholsterers could do. What Bonaparte, and the French people, and all the curious world beside want to see, is not a gracefully draped hearse with endless fluted silk or velvet about it, but the identical extempore carriage on which the hero was borne to his grave. No matter how rusty or how ragged, it is the identity of the article that gives it all its interest, and we imagine that its advent will be hailed with good store of jests at l'etourderie Anglaise. It is something as if the old gray greatcoat and the little cocked hat, treasured in the Louvre with the other Napoleonic relies, should be replaced by a paletot of the latest fashion and the newest style of hat, as fresher and more becoming. As it is, we cannot think that the hearse is of much interest, and the only suggestion we can make to its present owner for the increasing of the same is, to make a speedy use of it in his own person-for, though a mean and cruel tyrant, he is an historical character, and things connected with him can not fail of having a degree of permanent interest. If

selfish aspiration do not prevent, we can yet elect description in this royal gift. But we imagine that panied by Lieut. Bell, who was lost from his detact. all the jest lies in his earnestness.

> Gov. DENVER of Kansas, saw fit, on a very frivolous pretext, to address to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE a letter pettifogging the hard case of his master, and aiming to throw upon the Free-State men a large share of the blame of the more recent outrages in Southern Kansas. This letter was recrived, through an office-holding friend of Gov. Denver, in the absence from the City of the Editor to whom it was addressed, and was not seen by him till the fourth or fifth day after its delivery at tion, with the untruth prefixed that THE TRIBUNE had refused to publish it? We never dreamed of earliest practicable moment. Yet still the falsehood is kept on its travels in the Lecompton journals, and we meet it almost daily. Is it not high time it were stopped? We have given Gov. Denver's special pleading the benefit of a circulation of nearly if not quite 200,000 copies of THE TRIBUNE. How much more do his friends require of us?

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUSE. From a Special Correspondent,

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858. The impression exists here that the next House will be so closely balanced that its organization may be determined by the vote of a few Southern Americans from Maryland, with Humphrey Marshall. The friends of the Administration claim Montgomery and Schwartz, in Pennsylvania, and any Illinois members who may be elected, except Harris, who is counted out in company with Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Davis of Indiasa. The Democratic game now is to consolidate the

South by surrendering the nominations to those Americans who will agree to unite. This will be done in Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana. The programme is sectional like that of 1856, and aims to combine the South and to constrain the weak portion of the North. The rumors that a new attempt will be made for

the purchase of Cuba are all fabricated. The President has neither money nor inclination for the experiment. Besides, the leaders of the Lone Star organization openly oppose that mode of acquisi-The new Minister to Spain, Col. Preston, will

receive no instructions contemplating such a contingency. His efforts will be limited to social success and display. The appointments to the Ministry to Mexico left

by Forsyth, and to the Fourth Auditor's office here, vacated by the death of Dayton, will probably be delayed till the meeting of Congress, notwithstanding the persistent pressure of ex-Gov, Price of New-Jersey for the former post. Mr. Buchanan will look before leaping hereafter. The Cabinet conferred to-day on the estimates

and the general preparation for Congress. The President has blocked out the main features

of the Message, but does not consult the Cabinet on the subject. Attorney-General Black has given no official

pinion concerning the proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board, but is free in expressing his personal sentiments as to its action. He has reported all the cases submitted to him for restoration as have the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of Patents on cases which they have so far considered. It is believed that the President will nominate

the whole sixty not recommended by the late Courts of Inquiry, and that then the Navy Department will try several by courts martial upon evidence heretofore elicited. The Hon. Jehn Glancy Jones is here, and has an

ovation from the officials, the principal of whom were appointed in this district through his agency.

the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

The Secretary of the Navy has chartered of Capt.
Templeton of New-Orleans, for six months, the side-wheel steamer Metacomet, 325 tuns burden, for the Paragnay expedition—the owner to bear the risk of loss from Pensacols to Buenos Ayres, and from the Charles II. Barrett, who was to have been hanged

Hon. J. Glancy Jones arrived here this even-

g. He was received by his political triends and ade a speech. The assemblage was also addressed rex-Govs. Lane and Stevens, and by Messrs. Ratchiffe and Berret. The President subsequently was

Illinois Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 22, 1858. The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois reeived, this morning, a letter from Vice-President Breckenridge, urging the reelection of Mr. Douglas to

the United States Senate. The letter will appear in The State Register to-morrow. Vice-President Breckenridge writes to the Hon, John Moore, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation to visit Illinois and address the people, that the information of the Committee that he desired to do so is incorrect; but

hat he will not decline to answer their courteous leter. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Mr. Douglas in the late session of Congress upon the Kausas question, but that the question being practially settled, and Mr. Douglas being the leader of the Democracy in Illinois in their present fight against Black Republicanism, he sympathizes with him deires his success, and trusts that the Democracy of hat State, that has never given a sectional vote, will not be found now laggard in duty to the Constitution and the Union.

W. Le Roy, the Administration candidate for Congress in the IIId District, made a speech at Bloomingn last night, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and advising his friends to support the regular Democratic nominees for Congress, State officers and Representatives who will vote for Douglas for United St

Judge Porter's Successor in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.
The Hon. Caylord Church of Crawford, has been populated Judge of the Supreme Court in place of appointed Judge of the Judge Porter, resigned.

The South Platte Gold Mines.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858. We have Leavenworth dates of the 20th inst. A ortion of the Lawrence company had returned fr e South Platte mines, bringing news to Sept. 20, Their accounts fully authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Platte, having prospected everywhere with fair success. Most of the miners vere seeking Winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's forts. The returned party designed wintering at Lawrence, where they were ter ered a public reception. They will return to the mines in the Spring, with a large outlit. Numbers continue to leave here John Bull were capable of a practical jest, we with the intention of wint ring along the road.

Major Sibley arrived yesterday from Utah, accom-

ment in the Cheyenne country. Licut. Cunningham, with a detachment of infantry

left yesterday for the Pannee nation, to superis the payment of the annuities to that tribe.

Later from Utah. St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

The Sait Lake mail, with dates of the 25th September, reached St. Joseph on the 12th. Saity trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 22d alt., twenty week met on the Sweetwater and eight more north of the crossing of the Platte. Snow was encountered east of Fort Laramie. Two companies of cavalry, returning via Pike's Peak, were passed on the Big Blue. July Eckels was met on the Big Sandy.

Col. Wilson was at O'Fallou's Bluff, progressing finely. The Indians were numerous, but peaceable, It was thought that several trains would be overtaken by snow in the mountains, and much suffering was asticipated. Business was very brisk at Salt Lake, Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions. There was good feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak is high terms of Gov. Cumming. Gen. Johnston's command consists of 7,000 to 8,000 men, including troops and employees, all of whom were consolidated in one grand encampment, and would remain together during the Winter. There were also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger under Col. Cambrey. Col. Morrison of the 7th Infantry had arrived at Camp Floyd.

The Execution of Ira Stout. ROCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 22, 1868.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the process headed by Deputy Sheriff Warner, resched the jail. The Military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived, and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner. Ira Stout, was brought down from his room the gallows. He was supported by Deputy Sheriffe Pond and Morrill, and followed by his spiritual ad visers, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Cutting, Boardmann, and others.

The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerable firm considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon. On reaching the gallows he took a cost while Deputy Sheriff Warner read the death warrant in a distinct and forcible manner. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Warner told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warnant into execution, and that if he had anything to say be had now an opportunity. Stout did not rise, but while seated, in a portunity. Stout did not re clear and firm voice, said:

clear and Brin voice, Sala: (GENTLEMEN: I am of the opinion that there has been con-siderable vindictiveness in this matter, and where there is vindictiveness it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle, which contains an expression of my feelings as a gying man, and that contains all I have to say.

The Rev. Mr. Hetchkiss, standing at the prisoner's right, then said he would read the whole of the light chapter of 1st Corinthians, at the request of the prisoner, and he read it; the prisoner, meanwhile, seated, with his head supported by his right hand. At the conclusion of the reading of Scripture, Mr. Hotekkiss said he would address the Throne of Grass, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in a short prayer. in a short prayer.

Mr. Hotchkiss then made an inpressive prayer,

Mr. if it did not the

Mr. Hotchkiss then made an impressive particle which interested the audience if it did not the prisoner. The erayer concluded, Mr. Hotchkiss conprisoner. The erayer concluded, Mr. Hotchkiss conversed a moment inaudibly with south, and then said versed a moment inaudibly with south, and feel strength that he desired him to say that he did not feel strength that he desired him to say that he did not feel strength. that he desired him to say that he did not locatesque to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer is had just heard. The Preputy Sheriff's officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy-Sheriff Warner put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face. While the officers were pureding his arms, Stout stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude till the last. He was quite firm in his

that attitude till the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent scale to all in bidding adieu that he has given at all times when conversing, since his arrest.

All being ready, and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at 20 minutes past 30 clock Sheriff Babcock pulled the fatal line, and Ira Stout was supended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the heavy fall of the weight which did the fatal work. The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disguat. His neck was probably not dislocated, and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Drs. Hall, Away, James and Miller stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as fell as in life. At the end of half an hour his body was cald down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother, in Exchange street.

The following is the petition for a commutation of the sentence of death, presented to Gov. King, in the handwriting of Ira Stout:

nandwriting of Ira Stout:

To his Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of
New-York.

A Rochester, respectfully request that your Excellency would
be pleased to commute the sentence of ira Stout, now in con insenent in Monroe County Jail, to imprisonment in the State
Prison for the period of his natural file.

The grounds of the sentence are as follows:

The grounds of the application are as follows:

The grounds of the application are as follows:

Assuming the guit of the prisoner, of murder, the whole
ise showed that he had a terrible provocation in the desire to
be sixter, the wise of the deceased, of a musland who
itted in his person all the bad qualities which could render a
shound a care. If

unbond a carse. He was a tyrant, an adolterer, a debenues of in view character.

2. Whatever was the guilt of the prisoner, it is evident from it the evidence in the case, that Ira shout and Mrs. Letter hared in the crime and are equally guilty. Indeed, it was he become of the prosecution, that Mrs. Lettles and Ira Stud on rived the punt to decay littles to the fatal spot, and there kill im. Yet upon this very same evidence, while Ira Stout was unstrained of murder, and is under southness to form on the 20 of October, Mrs. Littles was only convious of manishapter in the second degree, and sectioned to Stones Prison seveness. Certainly just or demands that the one who was early substrument to and and senior the sister, should not lose his Ms. while the principal escapes with comparatively a light guidence.

wiffe the principal escapes with comparatively a light pulsament.

3. That Ira Stout is guilty of the homeide is beyond all quarties. But there is great doubt from the evidence that he is guilty of premeditated homeides. The prosess into proved as attended to premeditate homeides. The prosess into proved as attended the results of the contrary, it was shown, and moontradeted, that flood frequently advised bis sister to be some reconciled with her but hand. No prognations for the crime were shown—no native ment proved, and the circumstances relied upon to show permeditation are all explained equally well by the hypothesis of sudden affray. It is the settled conviction of many of the mention of the provential or provential to society of the provential or provential to society the provential to the provential to society the provential the provential to prove the provential to provential the provential to provential the provential to society the provential to the provential to provential the provential the provential to provential to the provential to the provential to society the provential to society the proventi

reamout to society.

We think that justice will be done to him and to society by commisting his sentence to life imprisonment.

Rechester, Sept. 50, 1530.

Rechester, Sept. 20, 1836.

The petition is written in a bold, firm band. There are some few things, such as capitals and punctualism misplaced, that evince a deficient education, but the spelling is nearly faultiess. There were no signature attached to the petition as received by Gov. Kiag, but it appears that it was not the original paper, which was subsequently laid before the Governor by the mother of the prisoner, with a large number of signatures attached.

mother of the prisoner, with a large number of signatures attached.

Mrs. Stout was in Albany up to a late hour of Wednesday night, hoping against hope for sochange in the Governor's determination. Gov. King was not in that city, but the poor woman awaited telegram from him with the most intense anxiety. She left for a final interview with her son, entirely broken down in spirit. Mrs. Stout appears to be respectable woman, and is evidently the best of the unfortunate family.

Execution of a Woman.

Special Disputch to The Philadelphia Bulletin.
DASVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22, 1838.

Disville, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22, 1838.

The Clark and Twiggs tragody was to-day brought to a conclusion by the execution of Mrs. Mary Twiggs for the murder of Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Twiggs was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Catharine Ann Clark, by poisoning her with arsenia. The husband of Mrs. Clark was convicted of the same charge, and was hung on the 20th of last month. The crime was committed in the Spring of 1877. Mrs. Clark had been on a visit to Philadelphia, and returned to her home in bad health. The poison is supposed to have been administered in her medicion. Mrs. Twiggs acted as nurse to Mrs. Clark during her illness. Both were convicted on the strongest circumstantial evidence. A new trial was applied for, and writ of error argued before the Supreme Court, what the decision of the lower tribunal was confirmately effort was made to obtain a pardon for Ira. Twiggs. Petitions were extensively circulated asigned, but Gov. Packer, after a careful review of the circumstances in connection with the case, positively refused to committee the current terror of the circumstances in connection with the case, positively refused to crant the request.

the circumstances in connection with the case, pos-tively refused to grant the request.

The condemned woman passed last night rather comfortably sleeping with her children in her arms. She bade forewell to her brother and children this morning, and, after devotional exercises in Lot room,